soils

Location: naturalresources\soils

Description

This layer contains detailed soil classifications corresponding to the published "Soil Survey of Bay County Florida", including bay water. The data features almost 13,000 polygons mapped at 1:24,000 scale. This is also known as county soil survey geographic data or SSURGO.

Source

In February 1999, this layer was downloaded off the Natural Resources Conservation Service's (Soil Survey Geographic Database (SSURGO)) web page, http://www.ftw.nrcs.usda.gov/soils_data.html, as a coverage along with associated tables and metadata. The downloaded metadata is at the end of this document.

The associated tables are in the **soils_detail** directory or zipfile as separate .dbf files. They have additional attributes that can be linked to the polygons. See table listings below.

Bay County GIS staff joined items from an associated mapunit table, using joinitem in ArcInfo and **musym** as the relate item. Also, Bay County GIS staff added the fields **descsoilun** and **soil_legnd**. Soil descriptions are in the **soils_detail** directory or zipfile as .txt files.

This data is provided with the understanding that the conclusions drawn from such information are solely the responsibilities of the user. The GIS data is not a legal representation of the features depicted, and any assumption of the legal status of this data is hereby disclaimed. Errors or omissions should be reported to the Bay County GIS Division 850-784-6171.

Attribute Table Structure

Item Name	Width	Output	Type	Decimals	
musym	8	8	C	-	
stssaid_c	11	11	C	-	
ssaid_c	9	9	C	-	
muid_c	9	9	C	-	(relate item for most tables)
muname_c	50	50	C	-	
mukind_c	10	10	C	-	
mlra_c	8	8	C	-	
primfml_c	11	11	C	-	
muacres_i	8	11	F	2	
descsoilun	75	75	C	-	
soil_legnd	60	60	C	-	

Attributes

musym
Soil map unit symbol, which corresponds to the soil descriptions on page 11 to 39 of the "Soil Survey of Bay County, Florida", ranging from "1" – "53", plus "99" for water and "100" for bay saltwater.

stssaid_c
State and county identification code: "FL005" (FIPS code is 12005)

ssaid_c
County FIPS code: "005"

muid_c
Map unit identification number, combining the 3-digit county FIPS code with a 3-digit map unit symbol: "005001"

Relate item for linking most attribute tables to polygons.

muname_c
Soil map unit name, which corresponds to the soil descriptions on page 11 to 39 of the “Soil Survey of Bay County, Florida”.

mukind_c

A	Association	Two or more soils with a repeating pattern.
C	Consociation	Seventy-five percent (75%) of mapunit within range of taxon.
U	Undifferentiated Group	Two or more soils that are not continously coterminous.
X	Complex	Two or more soils that cannot be mapped seperatey due to map scale limitations.

mlra_c
Major land resource areas

133A	Southern Coastal Plain
152A	Eastern Gulf Coast Flatwoods

primfml_c
prime farmland

0	Not prime farmland.
1	All areas are prime farmland.
2	Only drained areas are prime farmland.
3	Only areas protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season are prime farmland.
4	Only irrigated areas are prime farmland.
5	Only drained areas that are either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season are prime.
6	Only irrigated areas that have been drained are prime farmland.
7	Only irrigated areas that are either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season are prime.
8	When subsoiled (completely remove root inhibiting soil layer) are prime farmland.
9	Only irrigated area that the product of I (soil erodibility) and C (climate factor) does not exceed 60 are prime farmland.

muacres_i
Acreage for each soil map unit for the whole county.

descsoilun
Path name to descriptive .txt file on GIS server; added by Bay County GIS for hot-linking use in Arcview

soil_legnd
Soil legend added by Bay County GIS

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ADDITIONAL ATTRIBUTE TABLES

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comp.dbf
(map unit component) - stores information for soil map unit components

NOTE: To relate this table to soils use ***link*** in ArcView since there is a one to many relationship (using join will result in loss of data). Use either the ***musym*** or the ***muid_c*** field as the relate item.

FIELD	WIDTH	TYPE	N.DEC	DESCP
STSSAID:C	8	C	-	See page 1.
MUID:C	9	C	-	See page 1.
MUSYM	8	C	-	See page 1.
COMPNAME:C	31	C	-	Soil component name.
SEQNUM:I	8	N	0	?
S5ID:C	8	C	-	?
COMPPCT:I	9	N	0	?
SLOPEL:I	7	N	0	slope length?
SLOPEH:I	7	N	0	slope height?
SURFTEX:C	8	C	-	surface texture?
OTHERPH:C	11	C	-	AFFR-annual frost-free rainfallUNDRAINED-undrained
COMPKIND:C	10	C	-	G-Taxon above family M-Miscellaneous area S-Series
COMPACRE:I	10	N	0	?
CLASCODE:C	23	C	-	?
ANFLOOD:C	8	C	-	?
ANFLODUR:C	12	C	-	?
ANFLOBEG:C	9	C	-	?
ANFLOEND:C	9	C	-	?
GSFLOOD:C	8	C	-	?
GSFLODUR:C	9	C	-	?
GSFLOBEG:C	9	C	-	?
GSFLOEND:C	9	C	-	?
WTDEPL:F	7	N	0	?
WTDEPH:F	8	N	0	?
WTKIND:C	8	C	-	APPAR Apparent water table -- Water stands in a freshly dug hole. PERCH Perched water table -- Water standing above an unsaturated zone.
WTBEG:C	7	C	-	?
WTEND:C	7	C	-	?
PNDDEPL:F	8	C	-	?
PNDDEPH:F	9	C	-	?
PNDDUR:C	12	C	-	VERY LONG Flood Duration Class - Very long (Hydric Only) -- Average duration of inundation per flood is more than 1 month.
PNDBEG:C	8	C	-	?
PNDEND:C	8	C	-	?
ROCKDEPL:I	9	N	0	?
ROCKDEPH:I	9	N	0	?
ROCKHARD:C	9	C	-	?
PANDEPL:I	8	C	-	?
PANDEPH:I	9	C	-	?
PANHARD:C	9	C	-	?
SUBINITL:I	8	C	-	?
SUBINITH:I	8	C	-	?
SUBTOTL:I	7	C	-	?
SUBTOTH:I	8	C	-	?
HYDGRP:C	8	C	-	

A	Hydrology Class – A - High infiltration rates. Soils are deep, well drained to excessively drained sands and gravels.
A/D	Hydrology Class - A/D - Drained/undrained hydrology class of soils that can be drained and are classified
B	Hydrology Class – B - Moderate infiltration rates. Deep and moderately deep, moderately well and well drained soils with moderately coarse textures.
B/D	Hydrology Class - B/D - Drained/undrained hydrology class of soils that can be drained and are classified
C	Hydrology Class – C - Slow infiltration rates. Soils with layers impeding downward movement of water, or soils with moderately fine or fine textures.

D	Hydrology Class – D - Very slow infiltration rates. Soils are clayey, have a high water table, or are shallow to an impervious layer.				
FROSTACT:C	8	C	-	LOW	
DRAINAGE:C	9	C	-		
E	Excessively - Soils have very high and high hydraulic conductivity and low water holding capacity. Depth to water table is more than 6 feet.				
MW	Moderately well - Soils have a layer of low hydraulic conductivity, wet state high in the profile. Depth to water table is 3 to 6 feet.				
P	Poorly - Soils may have a saturated zone, a layer of low hydraulic conductivity, or seepage. Depth to water table is less than 1 foot.				
SE	Somewhat excessively - Soils have high hydraulic conductivity and low water holding capacity. Depth to water table is more than 6 feet.				
SP	Somewhat poorly "Soils commonly have a layer with low hydraulic conductivity, wet state high in profile, etc. Depth to water table is 1 to 3 feet.				
VP	Very poorly - Soils are wet to the surface most of the time. Depth to water table is less than 1 foot, or is ponded.				
W	Well - Soils have intermediate water holding capacity. Depth to water table is more than 6 feet.				
HYDRIC:C	7	C	-	N	No Soil does not meet the requirements for a hydric soil.
				Y	Yes Soil meets the requirements for a hydric soil.
CORCON:C	11	C	-	?	
CORSTEEL:C	11	C	-	?	
CLNIRR:C	6	C	-	?	
CLIRR:C	5	C	-	?	
SCLNIRR:C	7	C	-	?	
SCLIRR:C	6	C	-	?	

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compyld.dbf

(component crop yield) – stores crop yield information for soil map unit components.

Most closely resembles **Table 5**, pg 105 of the <u>*Soil Survey of Bay County, Florida*</u>

NOTE: To relate this table to soils use ***link*** in ArcView since there is a one to many relationship (using join will result in loss of data). Use the ***muid_c*** field as the relate item.

FIELD	WIDTH	TYPE	N.DEC	DESCP
STSSAID:C	8	C	-	See page 1.
MUID:C	9	C	-	See page 1.
SEQNUM:I	8	N	0	?
CROPNAME:C	27	C	-	Crop name.
NIRRYLD:F	7	N	0	? yield
IRRYLD:F	6	C	-	? yield

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forest.dbf

(forest understory) - stores information for plant cover as forest understory for soil map unit components

NOTE: To relate this table to soils use ***link*** in ArcView since there is a one to many relationship (using join will result in loss of data). Use the ***muid_c*** field as the relate item. Before linking this table to soils, you may want to **join** the **plantnm.dbf** table to this table first using **plantsym** as the relate item (plantnm.dbf includes the scientific & common names of the plant codes in the plantsym field).

FIELD	WIDTH	TYPE	N.DEC	DESCP
STSSAID:C	8	C	-	See page 1.
MUID:C	9	C	-	See page 1.
SEQNUM:I	8	N	0	?
PLANTSYM:C	10	C	-	Plant symbol (should be used as relate item with plantnm.dbf)
PLANTCOV:I	8	N	0	percent plant cover?

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hydcomp.dbf

(hydric component information) stores data related to the hydric classification, criteria, landform, etc.

NOTE: To relate this table to soils use ***link*** in ArcView since there is a one to many relationship (using join will result in loss of data). Use the ***muid_c*** field as the relate item.

FIELD	WIDTH	TYPE	N.DEC	DESCP
STSSAID:C	8	C	-	See page 1.
MUID:C	9	C	-	See page 1.
SEQNUM:I	8	N	0	?
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CONDITION:	10	C	-	W - Soil component is wooded under natural conditions. X - Soil component is neither farmable nor wooded under natural conditions.
LANDFMLO:C	9	C	-	Landform? BE – Beach; DP – Depression; FP - Flood Plain; MT - Marine Terrace; SM - Salt Marsh
HYDCRIT:C	8	C	-	FSA Hydric Soils Criteria Classification
ONSITE:C	7	C	-	N – No - An on-site determination is not needed to assure this hydric ranking. Y – Yes - An on-site determination is needed to assure this hydric ranking.

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inclusn.dbf
(map unit inclusion) stores the names of soils included in the soil map units

NOTE: To relate this table to soils use ***link*** in ArcView since there is a one to many relationship (using join will result in loss of data). Use the ***muid_c*** field as the relate item.

FIELD	WIDTH	TYPE	N.DEC	DESCP
STSSAID:C	8	C	-	See page 1.
MUID:C	9	C	-	See page 1.
SEQNUM:I	8	N	0	?
INCLSOIL:C	13	C	-	?
INCLPCT:I	7	N	0	?
HYDRIC:C	7	C	-	N No Soil does not meet the requirements for a hydric soil. Y Yes Soil meets the requirements for a hydric soil.
LANDFMLO:C	9	C	-	Landform? DP – Depression; FP - Flood Plain; MT - Marine Terrace; SM - Salt Marsh
CONDITION:	10	C	-	W - Soil component is wooded under natural conditions. X - Soil component is neither farmable nor wooded under natural conditions.
HYDCRIT:C	8	C	-	FSA Hydric Soils Criteria Classification
ONSITE:C	7	C	-	N – No - An on-site determination is not needed to assure this hydric ranking. Y – Yes - An on-site determination is needed to assure this hydric ranking.

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interp.dbf
(interpretation) stores soil interpretation ratings (both limitation ratings and suitability ratings) for soil map unit components

NOTE: To relate this table to soils use ***link*** in ArcView since there is a one to many relationship (using join will result in loss of data). Use the ***muid_c*** field as the relate item.

FIELD	WIDTH	TYPE	N.DEC	DESCP
STSSAID:C	8	C	-	See page 1.
MUID:C	9	C	-	See page 1.
SEQNUM:I	8	N	0	?
GRPCODE:C	9	C	-	“” Null value indicator

1	Septic tank absorption fields	10	Local roads and streets
11	"Lawns, landscaping, and golf fairways"	12	Roadfill
13	Sand	14	Gravel
15	Topsoil	16	Pond reservoir area
17	"Embankments, dikes, and levees"	18	Aquifer-fed excavated ponds
19	Drainage	2	Sewage lagoons
20	Irrigation	21	Terraces and diversions
22	Grassed waterways	23	Camp areas
24	Picnic areas	25	Playgrounds
26	Paths and trails	3	Trench sanitary landfill
4	Area sanitary landfill	5	Daily cover for landfill
6	Shallow excavations	7	Dwellings without basements
8	Dwellings with basements	9	Small commercial buildings

FIELD	WIDTH	TYPE	N.DEC	DESCP
RATING:C	7	C	-	“” Null value indicator

1	Fair	10	Favorable	11	Limitation
2	Good	3	Moderate	4	Poor
5	Severe	6	Slight	7	Unsuited
8	Probable	9	Improbable		

FIELD	WIDTH	TYPE	N.DEC	DESCP
RESTCT1:C	8	C	-	See below.
RESTCT2:C	8	C	-	See below.
RESTCT3:C	8	C	-	“” - null value indicator; 1 - area reclaim

10 - dusty	11 - erodes easily	12 - excess sodium	13 - excess humus
14 - excess lime	15 - excess salt	16 - fast intake	17 - favorable

18 - flooding	19 - frost action	2 - cemented pan	20 - hard to pack
21 - large stones	22 - low strength	23 - no water	24 - not needed
25 - seepage	26 - percs slowly	27 - piping	28 - poor outlets
3 - complex slope	30 - rooting depth	31 - shrink-swell	32 - slope
33 - slow intake	34 - slow refill	35 - small stones	36 - thin layer
37 - too clayey	38 - too sandy	39 - unstable fill	4 - compressible
40 - wetness	41 - excess fines	42 - soil blowing	43 - permafrost
44 - pitting	45 - salty water	46 - subsides	47 - too acid
48 - ponding	49 - excess sulfur	5 - corrosive	50 - poor filter
51 - dense layer	52 - fragile	53 - slippage	54 - variable
55 - excess gypsum	56 - too arid	6 - cutbanks cave	7 - deep to water
8 - depth to rock	9 - droughty		

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layer.dbf

(soil layer) stores characteristics of soil layers for soil map unit components

Most closely resembles **Table 14**, pg 131 & **Table 15**, pg 135 of the *Soil Survey of Bay County, Florida*

NOTE: To relate this table to soils use ***link*** in ArcView since there is a one to many relationship (using join will result in loss of data). Use the ***muid_c*** field as the relate item.

FIELD	WIDTH	TYPE	N.DEC	DESCP
STSSAID:C	8	C	-	See page 1.
MUID:C	9	C	-	See page 1.
SEQNUM:I	8	N	0	?
S5ID:C	8	C	-	?
LAYERNUM:I	9	N	0	?
LAYERID:I	7	N	0	?
LAYDEPL:I	8	N	0	layer depth low?
LAYDEPH:I	8	N	0	layer depth high?
TEXTURE:C	14	C	-	USDA texture

C - clay	FSL - fine sandy loam	LS - loamy sand	SC - sandy clay
CL - clay loam	L - loam	MK - mucky	SCL - sandy clay loam
COS - coarse sand	LCOS - loamy coarse sand	MUCK - muck	SL - sandy loam
FS - fine sand	LFS - loamy fine sand	S - sand	VAR – variable

FIELD	WIDTH	TYPE	N.DEC	DESCP
KFACT:F	6	N	0	Erosion Factor – K?
KFFACT:F	6	N	0	?
TFACT:I	5	N	0	Erosion Factor – T?
WEG:C	6	C	-	Wind Erodibility Group

1 - Surface texture - VFS,FS,S,COS. Percent aggregates - 1, Wind erodibility index - 310 t/a/y.
2 - Surface texture - LVFS,LFS,LCOS,Sapric material. Percent aggregates - 10, Wind erodibility index - 134 t/a/y.
3 - Surface texture - VFSL,FSL,SL,COSL. Percent aggregates - 25, Wind erodibility index - 86 t/a/y.
4 - Surface Texture - C,SIC,noncalcareous CL,SICL(>35% CLAY). Percent aggregates - 25, Wind erodibility index - 86 t/a/y.
4L - Surface texture - calcareous L/SIL/CL,SICL. Percent aggregates - 25, Wind Erodibility index - 86 t/a/y.
5 - Surface textue - noncalcareous L/SIL(<20% CLAY),SCL,SC. Percent aggregates - 40, Wind erodibility index - 56 t/a/y.
6 - Surface texture - noncalcareous L/SIL(>20% CLAY),CL(<35% CLAY). Percent aggregates - 45, Wind erodibility index - 48 t/a/y.
7 - Surface texture - SI,noncalcareous SICL(<35% CLAY). Percent aggregates - 50, Wind erodibility index - 38 t/a/y.
8 - Erosion not a problem.

FIELD	WIDTH	TYPE	N.DEC	DESCP
INCH10L:I	8	N	0	Fragments greater than 10 inches-low?
INCH10H:I	8	N	0	Fragments greater than 10 inches-high?
INCH3L:I	7	N	0	Fragments greater than 3 inches-low?
INCH3H:I	7	N	0	Fragments greater than 3 inches-high?
NO4L:I	5	N	0	%age passing sieve number 4 - low
NO4H:I	6	N	0	%age passing sieve number 4 - high
NO10L:I	6	N	0	%age passing sieve number 10 - low
NO10H:I	7	N	0	%age passing sieve number 10 - high
NO40L:I	6	N	0	%age passing sieve number 40 - low
NO40H:I	7	N	0	%age passing sieve number 40 - high
NO200L:I	7	N	0	%age passing sieve number 200 - low
NO200H:I	8	N	0	%age passing sieve number 200 - high
CLAYL:I	6	N	0	Clay %age - low
CLAYH:I	6	N	0	Clay %age - high
LLL:I	3	N	0	Liquid limit %age - low
LLH:I	4	N	0	Liquid limit %age - high
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PIL:I	4	N	0	Plasticity index %age - low
PIH:I	4	N	0	Plasticity index %age - high
UNIFIED:C	20	C	-	Unified Classification

CL - FINE-GRAINED SOILS, Silts and Clays (liquid limit less than 50%), Lean Clay.
ML - FINE-GRAINED SOILS, Silts and Clays (liquid limit less than 50%), Silt.
PT - Highly organic soils, Peat.
SC - COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Clayey sand.
SM - COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Silty Sand.
SP - COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Clean Sands, Poorly graded sand.
SW - COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Clean Sands, Well-graded sand.

AASHTO:C	17	C	-	AASHTO Classification

A-1 - Granular materials (35% or less passing No. 200), Stone Fragments, Gravel and Sand.
A-2 - Granular materials (35% or less passing No. 200), Silty or Clayey Gravel and Sand.
A-3 - Granular materials (35% or less passing No. 200), Fine Sand.
A-4 - Silt-Clay Materials (more than 35% passing No. 200), Silty Soils.
A-6 - Silt-Clay Materials (more than 35% passing No. 200), Clayey Soils.
A-7 - Silt-Clay Materials (more than 35% passing No. 200), Clayey Soils.

AASHIND:F	8	C	-	?
AWCL:F	5	N	0	available water capacity-low?
AWCH:F	6	N	0	available water capacity-high?
BDL:F	5	N	0	bulk density – low?
BDH:F	5	N	0	bulk density – high?
OML:F	5	N	0	Organic matter %age - low
OMH:F	5	N	0	Organic matter %age - high
PHL:F	4	N	0	Soil reaction (pH) low
PHH:F	5	N	0	Soil reaction (pH) high
SALINL:I	6	N	0	Salinity-low (mmhos/cm)
SALINH:I	7	N	0	Salinity-high (mmhos/cm)
SARL:F	5	N	0	?
SARH:F	5	N	0	?
CECL:F	5	N	0	?
CECH:F	6	N	0	?
CACO3L:I	7	N	0	?
CACO3H:I	8	N	0	?
GYPSUML:I	9	N	0	?
GYPSUMH:I	9	N	0	?
PERML:F	6	N	0	Permeability – low (in/hr)
PERMH:F	7	N	0	Permeability – high (in/hr)
SHRINKSW:C	10	C	-	Shrink swell potential
WEI:I	4	N	0	?

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plantnm.dbf
(plant name) stores the common and scientific names for plants used in the database

NOTE: It is only necessary to join this table to the following tables: **forest.dbf**, **windbrk.dbf**, and **woodland.dbf**. These 3 tables are the only ones that use the ***plantsym*** field (which includes the plant codes). Use the ***plantsym*** field as the relate item when doing a ***join*** in ArcView.

FIELD	WIDTH	TYPE	N.DEC	DESCP
PLANTSYM:C	10	C	-	Plant symbol (should be used as relate item)
SCINAME:C	34	C	-	Scientific name
COMNAME:C	23	C	-	Common name

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taxclass.dbf
(taxonomic classification) stores the taxonomic classification for soils in the database

NOTE: It is only necessary to join this table to **comp.dbf**. **Comp.dbf** is the only table with the ***clascode*** field (which includes the classification codes). Use the ***clascode*** field as the relate item when doing a ***join*** in ArcView.

FIELD	WIDTH	TYPE	N.DEC	DESCP
CLASCODE:C	23	C	-	Classification code (should be used as relate item)
CLASS:C	106	C	-	?

ORDER:C 6 C - Order

A - Alfisols	C - Andisols	D - Aridisols	E - Entisols
H - Histosols	I - Inceptisols	M - Mollisols	O - Oxisols
S – Spodosols	U – Ultisols	V - Vertisols	

SUBORDER:C 9 C - Suborder

AAQ – aqualfs	EPS – psamments	IOC – ochrepts	SHU – humods
AUD – udalfs	HFI – fibrists	IUM – umbrepts	SOR – orthods
EAQ – aquents	HFO – folists	MAQ – aquolls	UAQ – aquults
EAR – arents	HHE – hemists	MRE – rendolls	UUD – udults
EFL – fluvents	HSA –saprists	MUD – udolls	VUD – uderts
EOR – orthents	IAQ – aquepts	SAQ – aquods	

GRTGROUP:C 9 C - Great group

AAQAL – albaqualfs	AAQEN - endoaqualfs	AAQGL – glossaqualfs
AAQOC - ochraqualfs	AAQUM – umbraqualfs	AUDGL – glossudalfs
AUDHA – hapludalfs	AUDPA – paleudalfs	EAQFL – fluvaquents
EAQHY – hydraquents	EAQPS – psammaquents	EAQSU – sulfaquents
EARAR - arents	EARUD – udarents	EFLUD – udifluvents
EORUD – udorthents	EPSQU – quartzipsamments	HFIME – medifibrists
HFOTR – tropofolists	HHEME – medihemists	HHESI – sulfihemists
HSAME – medisaprists	HSASI – sulfisaprists	HSATR – troposaprists
IAQHP – haplaquepts	IAQHU – humaquepts	IOCDY – dystrochrepts
IOCEU – eutrochrepts	IUMHA – haplumbrepts	MAQAR – argiaquolls
MAQEN – endoaquolls	MAQHA – haplaquolls	MRERE – rendolls
MUDHA – hapludolls	SAQA2 – alaquods	SAQEN – endoaquods
SAQHA – haplaquods	SAQSI – sideraquods	SHUHA – haplohumods
SORA2 – alorthods	UAQAL – albaquults	UAQEN – endoaquults
UAQOC – ochraquults	UAQPA – paleaquults	UAQUM – umbraquults
UUDFR – fragiudults	UUDHA – hapludults	UUDKA – kandiudults
UUDKH – kanhapludults	UUDPA - paleudults	VUDDY – dystruderts

SUBGROUP:C 10 C - Subgroup

AA - typic	AE - aeric	AL - albaquic	AL02 - albaquultic
AL10 - alfic	AL12 - alfic arenic	AQ06 - aquic	AQ08 - aquic arenic
AQ26 - aquic lithic	AR - arenic	AR04 - arenic plinthaquic	AR06 - arenic plinthic
AR10 - arenic ultic	AR14 - arenic umbric	AR26 - argic	CH - chromic
CU - cumulic	EN - entic	FL02 - fluvaquentic	FL06 - fluventic
FL12 - fluventic umbric	FR10 - fragiaquic	GL02 - glossaquic	GR - grossarenic
GR01 - grossarenic entic	GR04 - grossarenic plinthic	HA02 - haplic	HE - hemic
HI - histic	HU10 - humaqueptic	LI02 - lithic	MO - mollic
OX02 - oxyaquic	PL - plinthaquic	PL04 - plinthic	PS02 - psammentic
QU - quartzipsammentic	RE - rendollic	RH - rhodic	SP04 - spodic
TE - terric	TH04 - thapto-histic	TH06 - thapto-histic tropic	TR04 - tropic
UL - ultic	UM02 - umbric	VE02 - vertic	

PARTSIZE:C 9 C - Particle size

002 - not used	050 - loamy-skeletal
056 - clayey-skeletal	062 - sandy
063 - sandy or sandy-skeletal	064 - sandy over loamy
066 - sandy over clayey	068 - loamy
080 - coarse-loamy	088 - coarse-silty
096 - fine-loamy	100 - fine-loamy over sandy or sandy-skeletal
106 - fine-silty	114 - clayey
118 - clayey over sandy or sandy-skeletal	124 - clayey over loamy
126 – fine	134 - very-fine

MINALOGY:C 10 C - minalogy?

01 – unclassified	02 - not used	05 – carbonatic	28 - kaolinitic
34 – mixed	35 - mixed (calcareous)	37 – montmorillonitic	46 - siliceous

REACTION:C 9 C - reaction?

02 - not used	04 – acid	08 – dysic	10 – euic	12 – nonacid

SOILTEMP:C 9 C - Soil temperature

02 - Not used	06 – Hyperthermic	10 – Isohyperthermic	18 - Thermic

OTHERFAM:C 9 C - other family?

02 - not used	04 – coated	12 – ortstein
14 – shallow	16 – sloping	20 - uncoated

~~~~~~

windbrk.dbf

(windbreak) stores information on recommended windbreak plants for soil map unit components

NOTE: To relate this table to soils use ***link*** in ArcView since there is a one to many relationship (using join will result in loss of data). Use the ***muid_c*** field as the relate item. Before linking this table to soils, you may want to **join** the **plantnm.dbf** table to this table first using **plantsym** as the relate item (plantnm.dbf includes the scientific & common names of the plant codes in the plantsym field).
~~~~~~

FIELD	WIDTH	TYPE	N.DEC	DESCP
STSSAID:C	8	C	-	See page 1.
MUID:C	9	C	-	See page 1.
SEQNUM:I	8	N	0	?
PLANTSYM:C	10	C	-	Plant symbol (should be used as relate item with plantnm.dbf)
WNDBRKHT:I	9	N	0	Wind Break Height (units?)

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wlhabit

(wildlife habitat) stores wildlife habitat information for soil map unit components

Most closely resembles **Table 9**, pg 116 of the <u>*Soil Survey of Bay County, Florida*</u>

NOTE: To relate this table to soils use ***link*** in ArcView since there is a one to many relationship (using join will result in loss of data). Use the ***muid_c*** field as the relate item.

FIELD	WIDTH	TYPE	N.DEC	DESCP
STSSAID:C	8	C	-	See page 1.
MUID:C	9	C	-	See page 1.
SEQNUM:I	8	N	0	?
WLGRAIN:C	12	C	-	Potential for habitat elements: grain and seed crops
WLGRASS:C	12	C	-	Potential for habitat elements: grasses and legumes
WLHERB:C	12	C	-	Potential for habitat elements: wild herbaceous plants
WLHARD:C	12	C	-	Potential for habitat elements: hardwood trees
WLCONIF:C	12	C	-	Potential for habitat elements: coniferous plants
WLSHRUB:C	12	C	-	Potential for habitat elements: shrubs
WLWETPLT:C	12	C	-	Potential for habitat elements: wetland plants
WLSHLWAT:	12	C	-	Potential for habitat elements: shallow water areas
WLOPEN:C	12	C	-	Potential as habitat for: openland wildlife
WLWOOD:C	12	C	-	Potential as habitat for: woodland wildlife
WLWET:C	12	C	-	Potential as habitat for: wetland wildlife
WLRANGE:C	12	C	-	Potential as habitat for: range wildlife

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woodland

(woodland) stores information on common indicator trees for soil map unit components

Most closely resembles **Table 7**, pg 109 of the <u>*Soil Survey of Bay County, Florida*</u>

NOTE: To relate this table to soils use ***link*** in ArcView since there is a one to many relationship (using join will result in loss of data). Use the ***muid_c*** field as the relate item. Before linking this table to soils, you may want to **join** the **plantnm.dbf** table to this table first using **plantsym** as the relate item (plantnm.dbf includes the scientific & common names of the plant codes in the plantsym field).

FIELD	WIDTH	TYPE	N.DEC	DESCP
STSSAID:C	8	C	-	See page 1.
MUID:C	9	C	-	See page 1.
SEQNUM:I	8	N	0	?
SUITCODE:C	9	C	-	suitability code?

E – (Existing) Plant exists (is common) on the site.
EP – (Existing Potential) Plant exists (is commom) on the site and has potential for planting on the site as a tree crop.
P – (Potential) Plant has potential as a species for planting on the site as a tree crop.

FIELD	WIDTH	TYPE	N.DEC	DESCP
PLANTSYM:C	10	C	-	Plant symbol (should be used as relate item with plantnm.dbf)
SITIND:I	6	N	0	Site index
WOODPROD:I	10	N	0	wood products?

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woodmgt

(woodland management) stores woodland management information for soil map unit components

Most closely resembles **Table 7**, pg 109 of the <u>*Soil Survey of Bay County, Florida*</u>

NOTE: To relate this table to soils use ***link*** in ArcView since there is a one to many relationship (using join will result in loss of data). Use the ***muid_c*** field as the relate item.

FIELD	WIDTH	TYPE	N.DEC	DESCP
~~~~~~

STSSAID:C	8	C	-	See page 1.
MUID:C	9	C	-	See page 1.
SEQNUM:I	8	N	0	?
ORDSYM:C	8	C	-	Ordination symbol

A - no limitations or slight limitation
C - clayey soils
D - restricted rooting depth
F - fragmental or skeletal soils
N - snow pack
R - relief or slope steepness
S - sandy soils
T - toxic substances
W - excessive wetness
X - stoniness or rockiness

WDEROSN:C	9	C	-	Erosion hazard
WDEQUIP:C	11	C	-	Equipment limitation
WDSEED:C	11	C	-	Seedling mortality
WDWIND:C	11	C	-	Windthrow hazard
WDPLANT:C	11	C	-	?

~~~~~~

yldunits
(yield units) stores crop names and the units used to measure yield

NOTE: It is only necessary to join this table to **compyld.dbf** to get the crop units. This table is the only one that has the ***cropname*** field which should be used as the relate item when doing a ***join*** in ArcView.

FIELD	WIDTH	TYPE	N.DEC	DESCP
CROPNAME:C	27	C	-	Crop name
YLDUNITS:C	12	C	-	Crop yield units (use as relate item with compyld.dbf)

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ORIGINAL NRCS METADATA

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Identification_Information:
Citation:
Originator: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service
Publication_Date: 1999
Title: Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) database for Bay County, Florida
Publication_Information:
Publication_Place: Fort Worth, Texas
Publisher: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service

Description:
Abstract: This data set is a digital soil survey and generally is the most detailed level of soil geographic data developed by the National Cooperative Soil Survey. The information was prepared by digitizing maps, by compiling information onto a planimetric correct base and digitizing, or by revising digitized maps using remotely sensed and other information.
This data set consists of georeferenced digital map data and computerized attribute data. The map data are in a 7.5 minute quadrangle format and include a detailed, field verified inventory of soils and nonsoil areas that normally occur in a repeatable pattern on the landscape and that can be cartographically shown at the scale mapped. A special soil features layer (point and line features) is optional. This layer displays the location of features too small to delineate at the mapping scale, but they are large enough and contrasting enough to significantly influence use and management. The soil map units are linked to attributes in the Map Unit Interpretations Record relational database, which gives the proportionate extent of the component soils and their properties.
Purpose: SSURGO depicts information about the kinds and distribution of soils on the landscape. The soil map and data used in the SSURGO product were prepared by soil scientists as part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.
Supplemental_Information: Digital versions of hydrography, cultural features, and other associated layers that are not part of the SSURGO data set may be available from the primary organization listed in the Point of Contact.

Time_Period_of_Content:
Single_Date/Time:
Calendar_Date: 1999
Currentness_Reference: publication date
Status:
Progress: Complete
Maintenance_and_Update_Frequency: As needed
Spatial_Domain:
Bounding_Coordinates:
West_Bounding_Coordinate: -86.000 North_Bounding_Coordinate: 30.625
East_Bounding_Coordinate: -85.375 South_Bounding_Coordinate: 29.875
Keywords:
Theme:
Theme_Keyword Thesaurus: None
Theme_Keyword: soil survey
Theme_Keyword: soils
Theme_Keyword: Soil Survey Geographic
Theme_Keyword: SSURGO
Place:
Place_Keyword_Thesaurus: Counties and County Equivalents of the States of the United States and the District of Columbia (FIPS Pub 6-3)
Place_Keyword: Florida
Place_Keyword_Thesaurus: Counties and County Equivalents of the States of the United States and the District of Columbia (FIPS Pub 6-3)
Place_Keyword: Bay County
Place_Keyword_Thesaurus: USGS Topographic Map Names Data Base
Place_Keyword: Allanton Quadrangle (s3008561)
Place_Keyword: Bayhead Quadrangle (s3008544)
Place_Keyword: Beacon Beach Quadrangle (s3008559)
Place_Keyword: Beacon Hill Quadrangle (s2908505)

   Place_Keyword: Bennett Quadrangle   (s3008536)
   Place_Keyword: Bruce Quadrangle   (s3008533)
   Place_Keyword: Compass Lake Quadrangle   (s3008529)
   Place_Keyword: Crooked Island Quadrangle   (s2908504)
   Place_Keyword: Crystal Lake Quadrangle   (s3008535)
   Place_Keyword: Fountain Quadrangle   (s3008537)
   Place_Keyword: Laguna Beach Quadrangle   (s3008549)
   Place_Keyword: Long Point Quadrangle   (s3008560)
   Place_Keyword: North of Allanton Quadrangle   (s3008553)
   Place_Keyword: Panama City Quadrangle   (s3008551)
   Place_Keyword: Panama City Beach Quadrangle   (s3008550)
   Place_Keyword: Red Head Quadrangle   (s3008534)
   Place_Keyword: Seminole Hills Quadrangle   (s3008541)
   Place_Keyword: Southport Quadrangle   (s3008543)
   Place_Keyword: Springfield Quadrangle   (s3008552)
   Place_Keyword: West Bay Quadrangle   (s3008542)
   Place_Keyword: Youngstown Quadrangle   (s3008545)

Access_Constraints: None
Use_Constraints: The U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, should be acknowledged as the data source in products derived from these data.

   This data set is not designed for use as a primary regulatory tool in permitting or citing decisions, but may be used as a reference source. This is public information and may be interpreted by organizations, agencies, units of government, or others based on needs; however, they are responsible for the appropriate application. Federal, State, or local regulatory bodies are not to reassign to the Natural Resources Conservation Service any authority for the decisions that they make. The Natural Resources Conservation Service will not perform any evaluations of these maps for purposes related solely to State or local regulatory programs.

   Photographic or digital enlargement of these maps to scales greater than at which they were originally mapped can cause
misinterpretation of the data. If enlarged, maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a larger scale. The depicted soil boundaries, interpretations, and analysis derived from them do not eliminate the need for onsite sampling, testing, and detailed study of specific sites for intensive uses. Thus, these data and their interpretations are intended for planning purposes only. Digital data files are periodically updated. Files are dated, and users are responsible for obtaining the latest version of the data.

Point_of_Contact:
   Contact_Organization_Primary:
      Contact_Organization: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service
      Contact_Position: State Soil Scientist
      Contact_Address:
         Address_Type: mailing address
         Address: 2614 NW 43rd Street
         City: Gainesville
         State_or_Province: Florida
         Postal_Code: 32606
      Contact_Voice_Telephone: 352 338 9533
      Contact_Facsimile_Telephone: 352 338 9578
      Contact_TDD/TTY_Telephone: 202 720 7808

Cross_Reference:
    Citation:
       Originator: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service
       Publication_Date: 1984
       Title: Soil Survey of Bay County, Florida
       Geospatial_Data_Presentation_Form: text, table, map
Description:
    Abstract: This soil survey contains information that can be applied in managing farms and wetlands; in selecting sites for roads, ponds, buildings, and other structures; and in judging the suitability of tracts of land for farming, industry, and recreation.

    Purpose: This soil survey depicts information about the kinds and distribution of soils on the landscape. The soil map and data used in the SSURGO product were prepared by soil scientists as part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Data_Quality_Information:

Attribute_Accuracy:

Attribute_Accuracy_Report: Attribute accuracy is tested by manual comparison of the source with hard copy plots and/or symbolized display of the map data on an interactive computer graphic system. Selected attributes that cannot be visually verified on plots or on screen are interactively queried and verified on screen. In addition, the attributes are tested against a master set of valid attributes. All attribute data conform to the attribute codes in the signed classification and correlation document and amendment(s).

Logical_Consistency_Report: Certain node/geometry and topology GT-polygon/chain relationships are collected or generated to satisfy topological requirements (the GT-polygon corresponds to the soil delineation). Some of these requirements include: chains must begin and end at nodes, chains must connect to each other at nodes, chains do not extend through nodes, left and right GT-polygons are defined for each chain element and are consistent throughout, and the chains representing the limits of the file (neatline) are free of gaps. The tests of logical consistency are performed using vendor software. The neatline is generated by connecting the explicitly entered four corners of the digital file. All data outside the enclosed region are ignored and all data crossing these geographically straight lines are clipped at the neatline. Data within a specified tolerance of the neatline are snapped to the neatline. Neatline straightening aligns the digitized edges of the digital data with the generated neatline (i.e., with the longitude/latitude lines in geographic coordinates). All internal polygons are tested for closure with vendor software and are checked on hard copy plots. All data are checked for common soil lines (i.e., adjacent polygons with the same label). Quadrangles are edge matched within the soil survey area and edge locations generally do not deviate from centerline to centerline by more than 0.01 inch. The quadrangles in this soil survey are edge matched to quadrangles in adjacent soil surveys.

Completeness_Report: A map unit is a collection of areas defined and named the same in terms of their soil and/or nonsoil areas. Each map unit differs in some respect from all others in a survey area and is uniquely identified. Each individual area is a delineation. Each map unit consists of one or more components.

Soil scientists identify small areas of soils or miscellaneous (nonsoil) areas that have properties and behavior significantly
different than the named soils in the surrounding map unit. These minor components may be indicated as special features. If they have a minimal effect on use and management, or could not be precisely located, they may not be indicated on the map.

Specific National Cooperative Soil Survey standards and procedures were used in the classification of soils, design and name of map units, and location of special soil features. These standards are outlined in Agricultural Handbook 18, Soil Survey Manual, 1993, USDA, SCS; Agricultural Handbook 436, Soil Taxonomy, Soil Survey Staff, 1975, USDA, SCS; and all Amendments; Keys to Soil Taxonomy, Soil Survey Staff, (current issue); National Soil Survey Handbook, title 430-VI, 1997.

The actual composition and interpretive purity of the map unit delineations were based on data collected by scientists during the course of preparing the soil maps. Adherence to National Cooperative Soil Survey standards and procedures is based on peer review, quality control, and quality assurance. Quality control is outlined in the memorandum of understanding for the soil survey area and in documents that reside with the Natural Resources Conservation Service state soil scientist. Four kinds of map units are used in soil surveys: consociations, complexes, associations, and undifferentiated groups.

Consociations - Consociations are named for the dominant soil. In a consociation, delineated areas are dominated by a single soil taxon and similar soils. At least one half of the pedons in each delineation are of the same soil component so similar to the named soil that major interpretations are not affected significantly. The total amount of dissimilar inclusions of other components in a map unit generally does not exceed about 15 percent if limiting and 25 percent if nonlimiting. A single component of a dissimilar limiting inclusion generally does not exceed 10 percent if very contrasting.

Complexes and associations - Complexes and associations are named for two or more dissimilar components with the dominant component listed first. They occur in a regularly repeating pattern. The major components of a complex cannot be mapped separately at a scale of about 1:24,000. The major components of an association can be separated at a scale of about 1:24,000. In each delineation of either a complex or an association, each major component is normally present, though their proportions may vary appreciably from one delineation to another. The total amount of inclusions in a map unit that are dissimilar to any of the major components does not exceed 15

percent if limiting and 25 percent if nonlimiting. A single kind of dissimilar limiting inclusion usually does not exceed 10 percent.

Undifferentiated groups - Undifferentiated groups consist of two or more components that do not always occur together in the same delineation, but are included in the same named map unit because use and management are the same or similar for common uses. Every delineation has at least one of the major components and some may have all of them. The same principles regarding proportion of inclusions apply to undifferentiated groups as to consociations.

Minimum documentation consists of three complete soil profile descriptions that are collected for each soil added to the legend, one additional per 3,000 acres mapped; three 10 observation transects for each map unit, one additional 10 point transect per 3,000 acres.

A defined standard or level of confidence in the interpretive purity of the map unit delineations is attained by adjusting the kind and intensity of field investigations. Field investigations and data collection are carried out in sufficient detail to name map units and to identify accurately and consistently areas of about 3 acres.

Positional_Accuracy:
Horizontal_Positional_Accuracy:
Horizontal_Positional_Accuracy_Report: The accuracy of these digital data is based upon their compilation to base maps that meet National Map Accuracy Standards. The difference in positional accuracy between the soil boundaries and special soil features locations in the field and their digitized map locations is unknown. The locational accuracy of soil delineations on the ground varies with the transition between map units.

For example, on long gently sloping landscapes the transition occurs gradually over many feet. Where landscapes change
abruptly from steep to level, the transition will be very narrow. Soil delineation boundaries and special soil features generally were digitized within 0.01 inch of their locations on the digitizing source. The digital map elements are edge matched between data sets. The data along each quadrangle edge are matched against the data for the adjacent quadrangle. Edge locations generally do not deviate from centerline to centerline by more than 0.01 inch.

Lineage:
Source_Information:
Source_Citation:
Originator:U.S. Geological Survey
Publication_Date: 1976-1992
Title: 7.5 minute topographic quadrangles
Geospatial_Data_Presentation_Form: map
Publication_Information:
Publication_Place: Reston, Virginia
Publisher: U.S. Geological Survey
Source_Scale_Denominator: 24000
Type_of_Source_Media: stable-base material
Source_Time_Period_of_Content:
Single_Date/Time:
Calendar_Date: 1996
Source_Currentness_Reference: publication date
Source_Citation_Abbreviation: USGS1
Source_Contribution: base materials for compilation of annotated overlays

Source_Citation:
Originator: U.S. Department of Agriculature, Soil Conservation Service
Publication_Date: 1984
Title: Soil Survey of Bay County, Florida
Geospatial_Data_Presentation_Form: map
Publication_Information:
Publication_Place: Washington, DC
Publisher: U.S. Government Printing Office
Source_Scale_Denominator: 20000
Type_of_Source_Media: paper
Source_Time_Period_of_Content:
Single_Date/Time:
Calendar_Date: 1978
Source_Currentness_Reference: publication date
Source_Citation_Abbreviation: SCS1

Source_Contribution: information for soil map unit delineations, special feature locations, and data on soil properties
Source_Citation:
Originator: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service
Publication_Date: 1984
Title: ratioed film positives of publication annotation overlays
Geospatial_Data_Presentation_Form: remote sensing image
Publication_Information:
Publication_Place: Ft Worth, Texas
Publisher: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service
Source_Scale_Denominator: 24000
Type_of_Source_Media: stable-base material
Source_Time_Period_of_Content:
Single Dates/Times
Calendar_Date: 1996
Source_Currentness_Reference: 1996
Source_Citation_Abbreviation: SCS2
Source_Contribution: source material scaled for compiling to compilation base
Source_Citation:
Originator: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service
Publication_Date: unpublished material
Title: annotated overlays
Geospatial_Data_Presentation_Form: map
Source_Scale_Denominator: 24000
Type_of_Source_Media: stable-base material
Source_Time_Period_of_Content:
Single Dates/Times
Calendar_Date: 1996
Source_Currentness_Reference: 1996
Source_Citation_Abbreviation: SCS3
Source_Contribution: source material for scanning

Process_Step:
Process_Description: Bay County, Florida, had a previously published soil survey, 1984, at a scale of 1:20000. An evaluation of the soil survey determined that the soil map unit delineations and map unit components were accurate.
Process_Date: 1996
Source_Used_Citation_Abbreviation: SCS1
Process_Step:
Process_Description: Ratioed film positives, at a 1:24000 scale, were made from publication overlays. Soil map unit delineations and special soil features were manually compiled to an overlay registered to USGS 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle film positives by a soil scientist. The soil map unit delineation overlays were raster scanned on a modified Tangent scanner at a resolution of 300 dpi by the National Cartography and Geospatial Center in Fort Worth, Texas. Raster editing, neatline development, vector conversion, attributing and edgematching were done in LT4X 4.02. Checkplots of each quadrangle were compared to the scanning source documents for accuracy. The soil line files were exported to DLG-3 format in LT4X 4.10. Special features were manually digitized in Arc/Info 7.1.1. Special feature files were exported to DLG-3 format in Arc/Info 7.1.1. The DLG-3 files were imported into Arc/Info 7.1.1. and reviewed for adherence to SSURGO standards. Adjustments were made to soil lines and labels along the survey boundary to edge match adjacent surveys. Edits were made in Arc/Edit. New DLGs reflecting these edits were written with Arc/Info 7.1.1. Compilation and digitizing of soils were done by NRCS personnel in Florida. DLG-3 export, special feature digitizing, and SSURGO review and edits were done by Missouri digitizing unit personnel.
Process_Date: 1996-1998
Source_Used_Citation_Abbreviations: USGS1, SCS1, SCS2,SCS3
Process_Step:
Process_Description: The Map Unit Interpretations Record data base was developed by Natural Resources Conservation Service soil scientists according to national standards.
Process_Date: 1998
Source_Used_Citation_Abbreviations: SCS1
Spatial_Data_Organization_Information:
Direct_Spatial_Reference_Method: Vector
Spatial_Reference_Information:
Horizontal_Coordinate_System_Definition:
Planar:
Grid_Coordinate_System_Name: Universal_Transverse_Mercator:
Universal_Transverse_Mercator:

UTM_Zone_Number: 16
Transverse_Mercator:
Scale_Factor_at_Central_Meridian: 0.9996
Longitude_of_Central_Meridian: -87.0
Latitude_of_Projection_Origin: 0.0
False_Easting: 500000
False_Northing: 0.0
Planar_Coordinate_Information:
Planar_Coordinate_Encoding_Method: coordinate pair
Coordinate_Representation:
Abscissa_Resolution: 0.61
Ordinate_Resolution: 0.61
Planar_Distance_Units: meters
Geodetic_Model:
Horizontal_Datum_Name: North American Datum of 1927
Ellipsoid_Name:: Clarke 1866
Semi-major_Axis: 6378206.4
Denominator_of_Flattening_Ratio: 294.98

Entity_and_Attribute_Information:
Overview_Description:
Entity_and_Attribute_Overview: Map Unit Delineations are closed polygons that may be dominated by a single soil or nonsoil component plus allowable similar or dissimilar soils, or they can be geographic mixtures of groups of soils or soils and nonsoil areas.

The map unit symbol uniquely identifies each closed delineation map unit. Each symbol is linked to a map unit name. The map unit symbol is also the key for linking information in the Map Unit Interpretations Record tables. The map unit symbols are not carried within the modified Digital Line Graph file; however, they are made available in a companion attribute file. The attribute file links the minor codes in the Digital Line Graph files to the map unit symbols.

Map Unit Delineations are described by the Map Unit Interpretations Record database. This attribute database gives the proportionate extent of the component soils and the properties for each soil. The database contains both estimated and measured data on the physical and chemical soil properties and soil interpretations for engineering, water management, recreation, agronomic, woodland, range, and wildlife uses of the soil. The soil Map Unit Interpretations Record database consists of the following relational tables:

codes (database codes) - stores information on all codes used in the database
comp (map unit component) - stores information for soil map unit components
compyld (component crop yield) - stores crop yield information for soil map unit components
forest (forest understory) - stores information for plant cover as forest understory for soil map unit components
helclass (highly erodible lands class) - stores the highly erodible land classification for wind and water assigned to
the soil map units - Table not populated
hydcomp (hydric component information) - stores data related to the hydric classification, criteria, landform, etc.
inclusn (map unit inclusion) - stores the names of soils included in the soil map units
interp (interpretation) - stores soil interpretation ratings (both limitation ratings and suitability ratings) for soil map unit components
layer (soil layer) - stores characteristics of soil layers for soil map unit components
mapunit (map unit) - stores information that applies to all components of a soil map unit
mucoacre (map unit county acres) - stores the number of acres for the map unit within a county
muyld (map unit yield) - stores crop yield information for the soil map unit
plantcom (plant composition) - stores plant symbols and percent of plant composition associated with components of a soil
map unit - Table not populated
plantnm (plant name) - stores the common and scientific names for plants used in the database
rangenm (range name) - stores the range site names - Table not populated
rsprod (range site production) - stores range site production information for soil map unit components - Table not
populated
ssacoac (soil survey area county acreage) - stores the acreage for the county within the boundary of the soil survey area
ssarea (soil survey area) - stores information that will apply to an entire soil survey area
taxclass (taxonomic classification) - stores the taxonomic classification for soils in the database

windbrk (windbreak) - stores information on recommended windbreak plants for soil map unit components
wlhabit (wildlife habitat) - stores wildlife habitat information for soil map unit components
woodland (woodland) - stores information on common indicator trees for soil map unit components
woodmgt (woodland management) - stores woodland management information for soil map unit components
yldunits (yield units) - stores crop names and the units used to measure yield

Special features are described in the feature table. It includes a feature label, feature name, and feature definition for each special and ad hoc feature in the survey area.

Entity_and_Attribute_Detail_Citation:
U.S. Department of Agriculture. 1975. Soil Taxonomy: A basic system of soil classification for making and interpreting soil surveys. Soil Conserv. Serv., U.S. Dep. Agric. Handb. 436.
U.S. Department of Agriculture. 1992. Keys to Soil Taxonomy. Soil Surv. Staff, Soil Conserv. Serv.
U.S. Department of Agriculture. 1993. National Soil Survey Handbook, title 430-VI. Soil Surv. Staff, Natural Resources Conservation Service.
U.S. Department of Agriculture. 1993. Soil Survey Manual. Soil Surv. Staff, U.S. Dep. Agric. Handb. 18.
U.S. Department of Agriculture. 1994. Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) Data Base: Data use information. Soil Conserv. Serv.
U.S. Department of Agriculture. State Soil Survey Database Data Dictionary. Soil Conserv. Serv.

Detailed_Description:
Entity_Type:
Entity_Type_Label: Special Soil Features
Entity_Type_Definition: Special Soil Features represent soil, nonsoil, or landform features that are too small to be digitized as soil delineations (area features).
Entity_Type_Definition Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. 1993. Soil Survey Manual. Soil Surv. Staff, U.S. Dep. Agric. Handb. 18.
Attribute:
Attribute_Label: Special Soil Features Codes
Attribute_Definition: Special Soil Features Codes represent specific Special Soil Features. These features are identified with a major code, a minor code, and a descriptive label. The codes and label are assigned to the point or line assigned to represent the feature on published maps.
Attribute_Definition_Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. 1993. Soil Survey Manual. Soil Surv. Staff, U.S. Dep. Agric. Handb. 18; U.S. Department of Agriculture. 1993. National Soil Survey Handbook, title 430-VI, part 647. Soil Conserv. Serv.
Attribute_Domain_Values:
Codeset_Name: Classification and Correlation of the Soils of Bay County, Florida
Codeset_Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service

Distribution_Information:
Distributor:
Contact_Organization_Primary:
Contact_Organization: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, National Cartography and Geospatial Center
Contact_Address:
Address_Type: mailing address
Address: P.O. Box 6567
City: Fort Worth
State_or_Province: Texas
Postal_Code: 76115
Contact_Voice_Telephone: 800 672 5559
Contact_Facsimile_Telephone: 817 334 5469

Resource_Description: Bay County, Florida, SSURGO
Distribution_Liability: Although these data have been processed successfully on a computer system at the U.S. Department of Agriculture, no warranty expressed or implied is made by the Agency regarding the utility of the data on any other system, nor shall the act of distribution constitute any such warranty. The U.S. Department of Agriculture will warrant the delivery of this

product in computer readable format, and will offer appropriate adjustment of credit when the product is determined unreadable by correctly adjusted computer input peripherals, or when the physical medium is delivered in damaged condition. Request for adjustment of credit must be made within 90 days from the date of this shipment from the ordering site.

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Standard_Order_Process:
   Digital_Form:
      Digital_Transfer_Information:
         Format_Name: DLG
         Format_Version_Date: 19920508
         Format_Specification: Optional
         Format_Information_Content: spatial and keys
         Transfer_Size: 18.0
      Digital_Transfer_Option:
         Offline_Option:
            Offline_Media: CD-ROM
            Recording_Format: ISO 9660 Level 1
   Digital_Form:
      Digital_Transfer_Information:
         Format_Name: ASCII
         Format_Information_Content: keys and attributes
         Transfer_Size: 0.3
      Digital_Transfer_Option:
         Offline_Option:
            Offline_Media: CD-ROM
            Recording_Format: ISO 9660 Level 1

Fees: The charge is $50 for a CD-ROM that contains one or more data sets. A data set is one soil survey area in full quadrangle format and includes both spatial and attribute data.
Ordering_Instructions: Call or write to organizations listed under Distributor:. Spatial line data and locations of special feature symbols are in DLG-3 optional format. Digital line graph files contain major and minor code pairs in area and line records. A conversion legend is provided for each digital line graph file. Soil map symbols and special feature labels are available in a companion ASCII attribute file. The Map Unit Interpretations Record attribute soil data are available in variable length, tab delimited, ASCII file format.
Turnaround: 10 working days

Metadata_Reference_Information:
Metadata_Date: 19980909
Metadata_Review_Date: 19981228
Metadata_Contact:
   Contact_Organization_Primary:
      Contact_Organization: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service
      Contact_Position: State Soil Scientist
      Contact_Address:
         Address_Type: mailing address
         Address: 2614 NW 43rd Street
         City: Gainesville
         State_or_Province: Florida
         Postal_Code: 32606
      Contact_Voice_Telephone: 352 338 9533
      Contact_Facsimile_Telephone: 352 338 9578
Metadata_Standard_Name: Content Standards for Digital Geospatial Metadata
Metadata_Standard_Version: 19940608